# The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—$2 00 PER ANNUM. | "REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES." | [SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

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## The Louisianian.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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## PROSPECTUS.

### THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

The Louisianian, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the

*BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER*

published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

*LOCAL IMPORTANCE.*

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securement of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

*FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE*

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

*OUR AIM*

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident The Louisianian will rank second to no paper in the South.

*OUR POLICY.*

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races: Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

*AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM*

The Louisianian offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

*EDUCATION.*

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

*FINAL.*

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensue success.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRESCENT STORE,
17 BOURBON STREET,
Between Canal and Customhouse,
NEW ORLEANS.

R. A. CHIAPELLA,
CASH DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS, &c.,
AT AUCTION PRICES.
may22—6mos

NOW IS THE TIME!
CLOTHING
AT STILL LOWER PRICES.
The Largest Stock of Fresh Goods and Newest Styles Offered at the Following Low Figures
—AT—
LEON GODCHAUX,
81 AND 83 CANAL,
AND 213 AND 215 OLD LEVEE,
Opposite French Market.

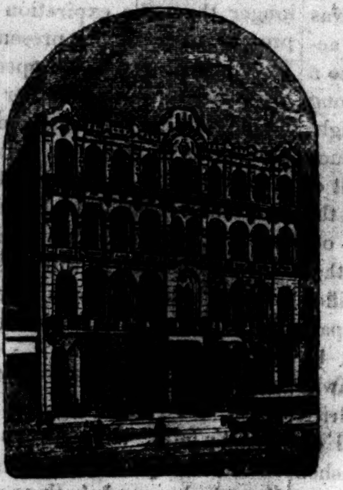
Men's Fancy Cassimere suits $5, $6, $7, $10 and $13.
Men's Blue Fannel suits $10 and $15.
Men's White Marseilles Vests $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.
Men's Black Doeskin Pants $5, $8, $9.
Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants $3, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
Men's Diagonal Coats and Vests $15, $20, $25.
Men's Linen Dusters $1 75 and upwards.
Men's Linen Ulsters, a new article, $5 and $6.
Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at $3, $4, $5, $6 and upwards.
Children's Sailor suits $2 50, $3 50, $5.
Children's suits, (3 to 9 years) $2 75, $3 50 and upwards.
Six Fine Linen Bosom Shirts $7 50.
Six Open Back Bosom Shirts $9.
Men's India Gauze Under Shirts 50c and upwards.
English Half Hose $2 75, $3, $3 50 per dozen.
The largest assortment in this city of Men's, Boys', Youths' and children's Hats, consisting of the latest styles Felt and Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.
Purchasers will protect their interests in examining this large and well selected stock of goods before making their purchases.

LEON GODCHAUX,
81 and 83 Canal, and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee, Opposite French Market.
may8 tf

DRESS GOODS
—AT—
*REDUCED PRICES.*
We shall from MONDAY NEXT, April 26th, offer our entire Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
AT A
HEAVY REDUCTION OF FORMER PRICES.
The Goods being entirely fresh, and consisting of the
VERY LATEST NOVELTIES,
Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine same, at an early date, as our object is to make a
CLEARING SALE AT ONCE.
D. H. HOLMES,
Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon Sts.
may1 tf

MENS'
FURNISHING GOODS
B. T. WALSHE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
No. 110 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

REMOVAL!
TO



GRUNEWALD HALL,
18, 20 and 22 Baronne St.,
L. GRUNEWALD,
Importer of the very Best Quality of
MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS,
STRINGS, &c,

Sole agent for the Piano-Fortes manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, KNABE & CO., HAINES BROS., PLEYEL, WESTERMAYER, BLUTHNER, KAPS. The Organs of the MASON & HAMLIN Organ Co., and TRAYSER (Stuttgart), Organs.

PUBLISHER OF
MUSIC,

Has removed from his former Warerooms, No. 129 Canal Street, which he has occupied 11 years, to his Hall, No. 18 Baronne Street, near Canal, where he is prepared to furnish to the trade, teachers and the public, the best quality of goods in his line, at prices lower than elsewhere in the United States. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues and Price List furnished upon application.

*SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS*
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.
New Music Received Daily.
Pianos and Musical Instruments of all kinds repaired. Music neatly bound. Address,
LOUIS GRUNEWALD,
*Grunewald Hall,*
ap17 '75 1y NEW ORLEANS.

### A MEMORY.

A lonely garden sloping to the ledge
Of rugged cliffs that overhang the shore;
Its broken terraces, its unclipt hedge
Weedy, run wild; its pleasance tangled o'er
With wanton vines;—there, in the evening gray,
Dew-drenched, the clustering white roses sway,
That, vailed in tender dusk of purpling light
Like fragrant phantoms, glimmer through the night.
There, spicy-breath'd carnations fringe the walks;
There the chaste asphodels their chalices
O'erbrim with sweetness; drowsy on their stalks
The scarlet poppies nod; a fitful breeze
Heavy with scents of balm goes wandering on—
Trist that so soon the loveliest days are gone,—
To die upon the shore where broken, faint,
The melancholy surges sob their plaint.

Deep hid within a bosky alley nigh,—
Where at hot noontide still cool shadows fall,
And still in purple-hearted pansies lie
Dew-drops at noon; where sings his madrigal
The nightingale unto the rose near by,
When shine the stars;—while from her pedestal,
An innocent-faced Psyche droops above
A shattered column, and a ruined Love.

[Scribner's for June.]

### RECOLLECTIONS OF CHARLES SUMNER.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

[From Scribner's for June.]

The rumor of the assassination of President Lincoln came to Mr. Sumner when he was dining with Senator Conness of California. On receipt of the news, doubting its truth, he jumped into a carriage and drove at once to the White House, where the tidings had not yet been received. Robert Lincoln, of whom inquiry was made, accompanied Mr. Sumner, and his driver was so impressed with the necessity for haste that he galloped his horses all the way to the theater. They found that the dying man had been carried to the house outside, and then Mr. Sumner joined the circle around the death bed.

When all was over he started for Mr. Seward's. Gen. Halleck offered to drive him over. They stopped only to warn Andrew Johnson not to leave his house (Kirkwood's Hotel) without a guard, and in this way announced to him that he was now President.

General Halleck left the Senator at the house of the Secretary of State. Soldiers met him at the door. They knew him to be one who was familiar with the inmates, and readily admitted him.

"No, you cannot see Governor Seward; he is dangerously hurt."

"But, Mr. Frederick."

"Oh, sir, he is dying."

"But you can send my card to Mrs. Seward or Miss Fannie; they will wish to see me."

This was done. Mrs. Seward sent for him to come to her. She met him on the stairs in her night dress. "Charles," she said, "they have murdered my husband—they have murdered my son." All that he, the long-time friend, could say to console her was said, but he went away with those words ringing in his ears: "They have murdered my husband—they have murdered my son." When he next saw that face it was at peace; Mrs. Seward died soon after. She never rallied from the shock of that night.

It was nearly eight o'clock when Mr. Sumner reached his own lodgings. He found his house surrounded by a guard. The officer in charge informed him that the soldiers had been stationed there for his protection, and told him of the anxiety felt at his absence from home, and that, while some friends were seeking for him in every direction, others were waiting his return in his rooms.

That terrible morning! As the Senator sat stern and haggard over his untasted breakfast, friend after friend came in to assure themselves of his safety. Their tone was gloomy; some were hopeless as to the future. But Mr. Sumner was steady in mind and unshaken in courage. In that atmosphere of terror, when so many lost nerve, he remained calm, and had the full use of his powers. To one who feared that all was lost he said:

"No; nothing is lost, all is assured. This last dying throe of the rebellion has cost us inexpressible valuable lives; but it will separate from the lost cause its best men. No fear of a second rebellion. Those who fought us are soldiers, not assassins. Once there was danger that the sympathy of the unthinking might go with the defeated. That is past. Rebellion, successful, would, as revolution, have received the welcome of the world; but defeated, and degraded to assassination, it has covered itself with the world's contempt. These lives have given us back the South. Those who carried the sword will revolt at the knife. The work of last night, much as it has cost us, has won more for us than any battlefield. I tell you it has shown the South where treason leads, and what is its spirit. No fear of a guerrilla war now. Our soldiers defeated their armies; but the culminating crime of the rebellion has destroyed their cause."

"Yet," said one, "our leaders are gone."

"But the republic remains," replied the Senator. "While all are useful, who is indispensable? A successor always appears, whoever falls."

And so he reassured the fainthearted, and comforted those who were weak in the faith.

### LINCOLN AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

[From General Sherman's Memoirs.]

The same day I was near the riverbank, looking at the blockhouse which had been built for the defense of the aqueduct, when I saw a carriage come by the road that crossed the Potomac river at Georgetown by a ferry. I thought I recognized in the carriage the person of President Lincoln. I hurried across a bend, so as to stand by the roadside as the carriage passed. I was in uniform, with a sword on, and was recognized by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, who rode side by side in an open hack. I inquired if they were going to my camps, and Mr. Lincoln said: Yes; we heard that you had got over the big scare, and we thought we would come over and see the boys. The roads had been much changed and were rough. I asked if I might give directions to his coachman; he promptly invited me to jump in and tell the coachman which way to drive. Intending to begin on the right, and follow round to the left, I turned the driver into a side road which led up a very steep hill, and seeing a soldier, called to him and sent him up hurriedly to announce to the Colonel (Bennet, I think) that the President was coming. As we slowly ascended the hill; I discovered that Mr. Lincoln was full of feeling and wanted to encourage our men. I asked if he intended to speak to them, and he said he would like to. I asked him then to please discourage all cheering, noise or any sort of confusion; that we had had enough of it before Bull Run to ruin any set of men, and that what we needed were cool, thoughtful, hard fighting soldiers—no more hurrahing, no more humbug. He took my remarks in the most perfect good nature. Before we had reached the first camp, I heard the drum beating the assembly, saw the men running for their tents, and in a few minutes the regiment was in line, arms presented and brought to an order and parade rest. Mr. Lincoln stood up in the carriage and made one of the neatest, best and most feeling addresses I ever listened to, referring to our late disaster at Bull Run, the high duties that still devolved on us, and the brighter days yet to come. At one or two points the soldiers began to cheer, but he promptly checked them, saying: "Don't cheer boys. I confess I rather like it myself, but Col. Sherman here says it is not military, and I guess we had better yield to his opinion." In winding up he explained that as President, he was commander-in-chief; that he was resolved that the soldiers should have everything the law allowed; and he called on one and all to appeal to him personally in case they were wronged. The effect of this speech was excellent. We passed along in the same manner to all the camps of my brigade, and Mr. Lincoln complimented me highly for the order, cleanliness, and discipline that he observed. Indeed, he and Mr. Seward both assured me that it was the first bright moment they had experienced since the battle. At last we reached Fort Corcoran. The carriage could not enter, so I ordered the regiment, without arms to come outside and gather about Mr. Lincoln, who would speak to them. He made to them the same feeling address, with more personal allusions, because of their special gallantry in the battle under Corcoran, who was still a prisoner in the hands of the enemy; and he concluded with the same general offer of redress in case of grievance. In the crowd I saw the officer with whom I had had the passage at reveille that morning. His face was pale and lips compressed. I foresaw a scene, but sat on the front seat of the carriage as quiet as a lamb. This officer forced his way through the crowd to the carriage, and said: "Mr. President, I have a cause of grievance. This morning I went to speak to Col. Sherman, and he threatened to shoot me."

Mr. Lincoln, who was still standing, said, "Threatened to shoot you?" "Yes, sir, he threatened to shoot me." Mr. Lincoln looked at him then at me, and stooping his tall, spare form toward the officer, said to him in a loud stage whisper easily heard for some yards around: "Well if I were you, and he threatened to shoot, I would not trust him, for I believe he would do it." The officer turned about and disappeared. and the men laughed at him. Soon the carriage drove on, and, as we descended the hill I explained the facts to the President, who answered, "Of course, I don't know anything about it, but I thought you knew your own business best." I thanked him for his confidence, and assured him that what he had done would go far to enable me to maintain good discipline, and it did.

A Kentucky correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* is not so despondent about the approacing election in that State as most Republicans are. He says: "The preponderance of Democrats in Kentucky is so formidable as to throw the Republican party here entirely in the shade ordinarily; but with a weak, and in many respects, unsatisfactory nomination by the Democrats, and a strong, and in every way unexceptionable ticket by the Republicans, a tip of the balance is quite possible, and also an event predicted by men of both parties."

Alcorn University.—As had been anticipated by those who know Treasurer Ireland, of Alcorn University, the sitting of the old Board of that institution, and the close and careful investigation made by the Auditing Committee into his vouchers and affairs, resulted in the complete exoneration of Mr. Ireland. Notwithstanding the charges brought against that gentlemen by the Democratic papers, that committee found that he had faithfully accounted for every dollar of State funds with which he had been intrusted. Hon. W. H. Gibbs, Auditor of State, who has a head for figures and statistics, was the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, and this is the substance of his report. The balance due the University was declared as $18,126 70, which, we learn, remains on deposit at the banking house of Messrs. J. & T. Green, in this city, subject to the order of the proper authority. Mr. Ireland's accounts were exceedingly well kept, and his many friends in the State will be glad to learn that he has come out of the investigation with character fully sustained. [Mississippi *Pilot*.]

Tom Nye, of Montana, had married one girl, seduced another, and run off with still another, all from the same family, and had been captured by the old man. Both had revolvers and knives, and as they walked along the prairie together there was no talk of remorse, contrition, or ragged edges. Neither did Tom unbutton his shirt collar and say, "You would have been a better man in my place." No; there was none of that. There was only the plaintive voice of the old man, yelling as they jumped the hummock: "Ye've got to s'port 'em all, Tom Nye or out goes yer glim!"

A married man in Brooklyn thought he detected an obstruction in the keyhole of his bedroom door one night last week, and in a fit of enthusiasm he chucked a half pint of carbolic acide into the opening. The next morning his mother-in-law turned up missing, and there is a lingering impression on that man's mind that carbolic acid is one of the necessities that no newly-married couple can afford to do without.

Spring is on hand. Lettuce have peas.

### WHAT MAKES A SUCCESSFUL PAPER.

[From the New York Sun.]

As to the best brains of the country being in journalism, that is a point open to great qualification. There are unquestionably many capable and disciplined minds who regularly contribute to the daily press, but there are more feeble and incapable ones actually in positions of editorial authority. The journalism of New York may be a little more decorous to-day than it was fifteen or twenty years ago, but it is not as a whole so powerful now as it was then. In fact, we see evidences of feebleness all about it. The *Herald* surely is not the paper it was in Bennett's and Hudson's day, nor does any one competent to judge find in the amateur utterances of the exuberant *Tribune* any compensation for the real earnestness, manly vigor, and Cobbett-like style of Horace Greely. In journalism, as in government, and all movements for the direction of men, a large, controlling mind is essential to power. It is not a trick of writing nor dexterity in manipulating facts and types that produces the effect, but a strong man at the head of the paper, with ideas and purposes clearly defined, in dead earnest about it, and marshalling all the literary forces at his command.

### NEW CURE FOR WOUNDS.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

I wish to publish the following cure for punctured wounds for the benefit of all who may need it:

As soon as such a wound is inflicted, get a light stick (a knife or file handle will do), and commence to tap gently on the wound. Do not stop for the hurt, but continue until it bleeds freely and becomes perfectly numb. When this point is reached, you are safe; all that is then necessary is to protect it from dirt. Do not stop short of the bleeding and the numbness, and do not on any account close the opening with plaster. Nothing more than a little simple cerate on a clean cloth is necessary. I have used and seen this used on all kinds of simple punctures for thirty years, and never knew a single instance of a wound becoming inflamed or sore after the treatment as above. Among other cases, a coal rake tooth going entirely through the foot, a rusty darning needle through the foot, a bad bite by a sucking pig, several instances of file shanks through the hand, and numberless cases of rusty nails, awls, etc.; but I never knew a single failure of this treatment.

S. W. Hemenway.

Lansing, Iowa.

Alexander Dumas, the elder, had an amusing way of deciding the time for his servants to bring on the inferior wine at his dinners to commercial men. It is told of him that previous to such occasions he enjoined his servants to put the best wine on the table at the beginning of the meal, while the guests' heads were clear. "Then," said he, "watch the conversation, and directly you hear any single one of the company say, 'I, who am an honest man,' you may be quite sure that all their heads have gone astray, and you can serve up any rubbish you choose."

Detroit boys seem to advance in education whether they attend school or not. A newsboy who couldn't change a ten-cent piece a year ago was recently heard remarking: "William Scott, if you ever corrugate your brow at me in that way again, I shall temporarily deposit my papers on the pavement, and cause the blood to coagulate under your left optic. Hear me, William?"

An old college Prex. used to say that he would always assign a reason for any official act of his. One day Jones, who was a stupid fellow, went to him and complained that in the distribution of commencement honors, no oration had been assigned for him to deliver, and asked Prex. what reason there was why he was not to speak. "Scriptural reasons, sir," was the reply: "there is no *piece for the weak head*."

Said a colored Georgia preacher: "Dar's robbin' and stealin' all around. Dar's de Beecher business, de Woodhull business, Sumner is dead, tornadoes come whoopin' around, de Freedman's Bank has busted, and it 'pears as if de end was nigh, mighty clus at hand."

# The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875.


☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.
New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

Mr. John Roxborough is a duly authorized Agent to solicit and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the Louisianian.

Messrs. W. R. Mason, postal route agent on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and E. D. Triplett, of Port Hudson, La., are herein announced as duly authorized agents to solicit subscriptions for the Louisianian.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine and Superintendent of Education Hon. W. G. Brown returned from their trip to Shreveport and North Louisiana Tuesday night. Their journey through Texas was marked by no incident worthy of note; the railroad ride and passing views of the frontier hamlets and vast prairies through which they journeyed only impressing them with the large area of that State and its abundant agricultural resources, to be developed in time by population and labor. Arriving in Shreveport they found there a host of friends to greet their presence, who took every opportunity to impress the Lieutenant Governor, as their townsman, and Superintendent Brown, with the pleasure they had in the reception of their Republican officials. A week's stay in Shreveport and visit to the schools and farms in its vicinity impressed both the Lieutenant Governor and the Superintendent with the efficiency of our public school system in Caddo parish, and the equally agreeable fact that the crops were never more promising and the general desire for work and assured peace more potent than now. The colored laborers, who, during the White League epidemic last fall, had been driven from the plantations and workshops, were again employed. In many cases the laborers having leased and rented lands, and cultivating crops under the improved arrangement of self development with heartier zest. In this respect what was observed of Caddo was found equally true of other parishes seen while *en route* on our travellers' return to New Orleans. In Shreveport, the Lieutenant Governor and the Superintendent were the guests of that prince of hospitality and good cheer, State Senator William Harper; who took right good care the stay of his distinguished friends should be made particularly pleasant.

Writing of the promising condition of the crops of our State it is worthy of note that both Lieutenant Governor Antoine and Speaker Estilette of St. Landry parish, who arrived in town this week, attest that the culture of corn has never been more largely entered into and the promised yield greater than at present. Our people having at last become conscious of the absolute necessity for larger crops of that important staple than in the absorbing desire for cotton they have hitherto cared to plant.

Notwithstanding the misconduct and fraud of the Democratic Governor and Council of New Hampshire in the throwing out of duly received and counted votes for Republican members of the Senate, in order to secure a Democratic triumph in the choice of a Governor by the Legislature, the Republicans have proved themselves the victors of the field in the election by a joint vote of the Legislature of the Hon. Person C. Cheney, Republican, as Governor of that State. Unscrupulous, and determined at all costs of honesty and decency to overcome the Republican majority and elect through the Legislature a Democratic Governor, the New Hampshire Democrats have obtained what their equally as unworthy associates will receive in Louisiana, scathing reprobation and defeat.

Hon. G. B. Loud, Division Superintendent of Education, went North yesterday to attend the Bunker Hill Centennial on the 17th inst. Messrs. Loud and Rice of the Internal Revenue Bureau will be probably the only Louisiana officials present.

## LAND AND LABOR.

A short time since there was present in our city Mr. C. E. Baylor, formerly of Georgia, but latterly of Massachusetts, a gentlemen who is largely interested in the development of the land and labor problem of the South. Coming hither highly endorsed in his philanthropic and practical endeavors by some of the ablest and best men of the country, Mr. Baylor found no difficulty in ready access to our leading dignitaries and officials, and also some of our prominent planters and business men, who were very favorably impressed with his views, and promised cooperation in his proposed work. Mr. Baylor's plans are simply the development of the waste and barren places of our own and other States South, at all favorable to industry, and promisng peace and security to the laborer, by the obtainment of land whether in tracts or parcels, whereby free labor and judicious management, under healthful influences, can be maintained. A condition of so auspicious a result necessarily lies in organization. We have not been present at the meetings of representative and prominent gentlemen, planters, merchants and officials who have determined the inauguration of this interprise for our State, but we are assured from the names of those gentlemen given us, and the organization they have thus far perfected, that Mr. Baylor, in the communication of his ideas and the basis of the proposed work, has left an impress here destined to affect materially the agricultural and business resources of the State.

Just at present we are told it is not desirable that the details of the proposed work should be elaborated, farther than the general plan of organization and speedy effort already in solution.

The reliable element of Southern, agricultural industry especially is the hardy, acclimated, and inured colored laborer; and he necessarily constitutes an important factor in the proposed work. Whatever the political bias of the observer, the black man's friend and foe alike bear witness to his industrial capacity, and alike testify to his steady and continued labor in our Southern fields. Whether the writer be Charles Norhoff of the New York *Herald* or others of the many newspapers correspondents and Bohemians sent South to determine its status, all concur in this testimony to the negro. Without him, his unflagging and unwearied service, and oft-times barely requited toil, our cotton and sugar culture and the other staples of Southern industry bearing so important a relation to our trade and commerce would be undeveloped; and poverty truly like a pall surround our fair possessions. As it is, misrule and oppression, in many of our Southern States, are driving this reliable element from their midst. The exodus of colored laborers from Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee has already begun: hundreds, yea thousands have perfected arrangements and are leaving those States. A number have already settled in Texas where the virgin soil and abundant agricultural resources promised full and ready harvests to the active laborer. But in that State, as in those from which they emigrated, a foolish political and partisan enmity has induced oppression and violence, which, added to the cupidity of lawless and non-laboring whites, have contributed to the black citizen's insecurity; and there is therefore no longer an emigration of perceptible numbers of colored laborers to Texas. Mississippi and Louisiana, both cotton States, with abundance of waste lands and rich, though undeveloped resources, invite them. To our brethren of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, we urge come to Louisiana! The development of our lands, the cultivation of our soil, and the rights of citizenship and manhood in the enjoyment of the fruits of your hard earned industry, we can begin to promise, may be assured. We opine, and rightly too we think, that the better interests of all classes, all shades of political differences as of complexion in our State; whether rich or poor, Republican or Democrat, white or black, are now properly seen to lie in that harmony conducive to the State's assured weal and prosperity, in earnest work and stern enforcement of the laws. Seeking, this and with faith in the better era of returning common sense come to the heretofore rampant and oppressive class among us, we invite immigration of the sturdy and honest yeomanry we have named, and commend Louisiana as the State where the most favorable solution to the land and labor problem may be had.

The Hon. Wm D. Kelly, heretofore irreverently known as "old pig iron Kelly," and since his so recent conversion to the "all is lovely" assumption of the condition of affairs South, touchingly styled by Washington journals "Weeping William," has sent us a marked copy of a late speech on "Currency contraction," delivered at Spring Garden Hall, Philadelphia, on the 15th ultimo. The Hon. William fills seven full columns of solid minion in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* with his theme, all of which we regret the shortness of life and the multiplicity of other duties render us unlikely to read. The following excerpt, however, from its conclusion will sufficiently demonstrate Mr. Kelly's purpose:

> That is precisely what I propose. Issue enough greenbacks to answer the purposes of the people. If too many get out retire them in exchange for bonds with currency interest. Thus we may quicken not only our own industries, but the industries of the world and re-establish the tide of immigration. Thus, too, we can emancipate the labor and enterprise of the country from their subjection to the bondholder and bullion broker, whether native or foreign born.

## SOME WORDS ABOUT SUFFRAGE.

One of the Roman Emperors made his horse consul; we suppose he did this to show his contempt of popular suffrage or at least to mark his estimate of the irresponsibility of imperial patronage. When a consul was to be degraded the point of the moral was all the keener if his place were filled by a dumb brute. Our white friends of the South have been very hasty in snatching this whimsical record of tyranny from its legitimate place in history that they might make it a fitting analogy to the negro's enfranchisement as well as a degrading illustration of their own political disabilities.

But the analogy fails in this: Though the negro may be brutalized, as the first and most odious necessity of slavery was its brutality, still the Federal Government owes itself too much respect to put a single mark of degradation upon any one of its offices; and it is too much dependent upon its citizens to trifle with even the humblest. In some sense we share the shock of the average white man, who sees his former slave, without training or even added experience, voting on the destinies of a great country, and made arbiter of the weal or woe of a great people—voters, legislators, executives, who could neither read a ballot, understand a law, nor sign a bill, have been the warp and woof of Republican Legislatures South. South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana have, up to this hour, had Republican majorities in their legislatures, and the colored people have constituted a majority of the Republican party in these States. The culture, experience, and probity of the confederate have counted as worse than nothing in the single governmental test of loyalty. The powers at Washington were in search of hearts rather than heads. The negro's gratitude was thought to be a safer anchor for the Union than mere brains, wealth, and experience in public affairs, under disloyal circumstances. This preference was doubtless well made. The negro certainly had a right to use his ballot as a shield against all assaults upon his freedom. In that little piece of paper, cast into a ballot box under imperial sanction, he recognized his title-deed to his family, his home, and his government; and while his suffrage was exercised under a sense of righteous responsibility not even the confederates could justly find fault. Their belligerent folly had unmade the slave and they could not ignore the act of the national government which made all free men voters.

And yet, after all it is a question whether the colored man has made as much progress in the use of his ballot as the confederate has made in recognizing the right of negro suffrage. While in some parishes of the State—as in Terrebonne and St. Landry, a healthy feeling of political copartnership has sprung up between native whites and colored people, it is still a fact that in most of the parishes our people are making, in Sumner's language, a perquisite and a play-thing of the ballot. We remember the time when it was difficult to get colored men to accept the position of delegate to a convention. The good men among us understood too well the weight of responsibility attaching to such a place; and the moral sentiment of the community frowned down the aspirations of bad men on such occasions—good and bad felt that liberty was too sacred to be trifled with. But now for the most part the place of delegate is filled by your party hack; he hawks his vote among cut and dried candidates who have bargained off the best positions of their parishes to tricksters, that they may give the more easily countenance to the negro's candidacy for the legislature, where, if he gets elected, he can be turned to the best account in passing bills he has never read nor heard read, and in voting for appropriations, which while they impoverish the State, help at the same time to keep the voters poor.

First of all we have got to cure this cut and dried convention nuisance, and the firmest and most direct step towards doing so, is to discountenance cliques. A man who is fit to be voted for deserves to have the fact known, and if he is not fit to hold office, all secret arrangements to spring his name amid confusion, or through the use of money, or at the dictation of those who have patronage to dispense, can work nothing but harm to the innocent voter, who is thus made a tool to some designing knave who desires to get to conventions, not to help the party, but to fill his own pockets; selling his vote to the highest bidder and making a bondage of his suffrage. Let our people in the country arouse themselves and look after these men who are always trimming their sails to be delegates to conventions. Pick out some of your solid old men, true and firm, and every man will soon see the advantage of the change from these regular convention hacks to fresh, firm, honest men.

"The premium bond plan" is what the *Picayune* soberly terms the absurd scheme of city Administrator Pilsbury to do out of their just claims the city's honest creditors. Stated by the organ of this project, for as such the *Picayune* accepts we believe its designation, the plan is defined as obliging "certain creditors of the city holding bonds at an average of 7½ per cent., to agree to abate 2½ per cent. interest on their bonds on condition that a certain sum of money shall be annually distributed among them by *lot*. They to agree to give up a fixed amount in exchange for the chance of drawing a much larger one. And the effect of this is to save to the city a difference between 2½ per cent. on the city debt and the sum to be thus distributed in prizes among the creditors, which is $400,000. Estimating the city debt at $20,000,000. It may be claimed that this partakes of the character of a lottery, but the claim will be found to rest wholly on the superficial aspect of the plan and some of its minor accessories. The distinctive principle of the lottery does not appear so far as we are able to perceive"

Evidently the *Picayune* regards our business community as bereft of the simplest elements of common sense, or it must entertain the idea that the city's debt should be repudiated. A suspicion of either could only cause an engagement in so reckless a scheme. We do not blame the Louisiana Lottery Company for enjoining so manifest a violation of their monopoly.

The New Orleans Press Club is an organization, if the purposes stated by its founders be secured, we very cordially commend. As yet, however, we have not visited their rooms, which are said to be, all things considered, quite elegantly and tastefully furnished.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE.

Now that Gen. Grant has declined a renomination for the Presidency, and with his usual sagacity stamped the deed with the commanding feature of a voluntary relinquishment of a place which his fellow-citizens might desire him to occupy for four years more, we trust the yelping curs of Cæsarism will be called off from a false scent.

There seems now but one possibility of Gen. Grant remaining longer than the expiration of his present term in his present seat. That probability is wrapped up in the issues of war. If either Mexico or the South shall behave in such a manner as to revive a zest for the good things of the Monroe doctrine, or attempt to cheat the North of the fruits of reconstruction, then all election machinery will be stopped, and the military genius which saved the nation will be called upon to sweep and garnish it.

If neither of these emergencies arise, we may regard General Grant's letter as a stroke not less shrewd in politics than some of those he has made both as a general and a statesman. His letter will furnish him the means of dictating as to his successor. A man who gracefully steps out of the way wins grace enough from others to seal his choice of a successor with public approbation. What can such a man desire but the good of his country, and who is more likely to know the man to do her good than the chieftain who, in guiding her destiny, has at the same time measured the abilities, the fidelity and the popularity of his associates in office.

And now that Cæsarism is out of the way, we hope to see an end of flunkeyism. While the New York *Herald* has warned us that Grant meant to tear down our liberties, many of the Southern flunkeys of the President have been advising us that the President had given them the right and the power to tear down negro suffrage if the colored people do not vote as they dictate. We should judge by this letter that he has done no such thing; and now that these political Cheap-Johns are exposed we hope to see our own people nerved with a little more independence than they formerly possessed. If Gen. Grant can throw open the lists thus early to all comers surely all comers in their local lists can afford to ignore patronage in their choice of men for official position. If the President is determined to be foot free in the Presidential race, then the humblest of his followers should be allowed the exercise of their preferences unhampered by committees or cliques.

The President has for the thousandth time illustrated the fact, that nothing is lost by manliness. He says in effect: "I have a right to run if I am renominated for the Presidency. I can not nominate myself. If I am nominated I shall be the judge of my own duty under the circumstances. But I don't want to run." Now, if the office-holders will only let the people alone and preserve the serenity of temper they feel in possessing a temperate man as chief magistrate, the people will do both Grant and them the amplest justice. So if our friends in this State will make up their minds to see to it that a fair and full expression of the will of the people is had in any choice we may make of officers, they will get their due meed of praise and their full share of recognition. Men of ability and trustworthiness have nothing to fear from a fair and square contest for place, and we regard Gen. Grant's open avowals as the death-knell of tricksters. As the second State in the Union has set the praise-worthy example of asking an honest man an honest question, so let us have the courage to talk out of our hearts and act from the dictates of our own consciences. This, and this only only, will save us in the coming campaign in Louisiana.

Gen. Sheridan's capturer is said to be one of the handsomest young ladies of Chicago. The General's, home in that city is described by a New York *Graphic* correspondent as "a really beautiful one, isolated, in the centre of a close shaven lawn, and retired as if on the prairie."

## CIVIL RIGHTS IN TEXAS.

Associated Press dispatches of last Tuesday and Wednesday mornings give some information relative to the application of civil rights and a decision of the U. S. District Judge at Galveston upon the law and its enforcement in Texas, sufficiently of interest to merit explanation. Judge Amos Morrill, the incumbent of the U. S. District Court Bench for the Eastern District of Texas is an old Unionist of that State, whose law practice therein probably dates back over a quarter of a century. Appointed some three years since at the instance of the Texas U. S. Senators Hamilton and Flanagan as United States Judge, he has with tolerable ability exercised the important duties of his position. Before his appointment Judge Morrill had been Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. In no sense pronounced in his Republican convictions, other than as they involved the questions of Union and secession, the civil rights law on its promulgation received from him a cursory opinion, which, in his charge to the Grand Jury of his district, the Democratic and White League journals generally, joyously published as the dictum of a learned jurist, who declared substantially that the law of civil rights gave the colored citizen really only such privileges as a deeply prejudiced community might accord. Since then it seems the Judge has "boxed" his opinion as the sailor often does his compass; and when emboldened by so free an expression, an Israelite in Galveston, named Greenwall, ejected with violence from his theatre two respectable colored ladies (one of them the sister of the Hon. N. W. Cuny, a prominent and respected colored citizen of the State,) occupants of paid places in the parquette, for the sole reason of their complexion, and under the provisions of the law the said Greenwall was indicted and subsequently tried before Judge Morrill; the court instructed the jury, and they found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $500. Whereat the Galveston *News*, a purely Bourbon sheet of Jefferson Davis orthodoxy, which had before been lavish in praise of its city's U. S. District Judge, grew very scornful, and the matter culminated in a summons of the *News* for contempt as the Associated Press dispatch recites.

Local feeling running high, and the little town of Galveston at this season being very dull, it is quite natural that the Texas mind should have become excited to a degree as cause on Monday the attorney for the defense, a Colonel Flournoy, who recently made the welcoming speech to Jefferson Davis with "rare eloquence," to so far forget his relations to the United States Courts as to slap openly, while the Judge was on the bench, the face of the U. S. District Attorney—whom by the way we should mention is regarded very justly as one of the ablest lawyers of the Texas bar. It is likely, however, that unless Judge Morrill is strongly invigorated with backbone, he will not enforce by adequate punishment the proper respect to his court.

The case is one, which, regarded with the Texas expression upon reconstruction, and opposition to the Constitutional Amendments and the citizenship of the negro, is likely to demand attention. Especially so as the future home of Jefferson Davis, from the extent of its territory and the very large pro-Confederate character of its population, is destined to play an important part in the by no means distant drama for the integrity of the Nation.

Washington School, Carrollton under the able principalship of Miss L. D. Watson and her officials aids Miss M. H. Crafts, Mrs. M. Mason and L. Bentley had a very enjoyable picnic yesterday at their umbrageous school grounds in Carrollton. A large number of friends and invited guests of the school were present; and the exercises, feasting, and amusements were all of a character to render the day a bright one in the memories of the hundreds of little ones and their friends participating.

Judge Edw. C. Billings of New Orleans was at the Palmer House, Chicago, Tuesday.

## WENDELL PHILLIPS' OPINION.

The New York *Herald* publishes an interview of one of its correspondents with the famous Anti-Slavery orator Wendell Phillip's, in which, alluding to President Grant's recent letter, Mr. Phillips is reported to have said:

> I like the letter. It does not change my judgement, however which is that, all things considered, Grant is emphatically the man for the next President. I scout all this prattle about concilation. We babble like children about peace, before we have secured justice; we exhort each other to forgive the sinner before he has even professed repentance. But the fact remains that the white South has never forgiven her conqueror and never accepted the first idea of the declaration of independence.
>
> The wild Southerner has been tamed; he will never fight the flag again. The cunning of the madman is left. He seeks to write over the flag its old lie. What Calhoun taught, every white adult in the South believes to-day, that this is a white man's government. Though you bray them with the pestle in a mortar you will never crush this folly out of them.
>
> The personal ambition or party indifference which killed the *force* bill revealed Northern weakness. Congress showed its unfitness to deal with the epoch. We needed a statute which showed the nation equal to the hour, and its wish to entrust the President with the means to meet it. It is always dangerous to trust men wholly. Better far to aid, direct, and inspire them by laws adequate to the crisis. When Congress refused the force bill, she left the true men of the nation with one alternative—we must take for President a man who is himself a force bill—that is, Grant. I am certain that under no other man can the Republican party hope success. If we must be balked and put back let it not be by the Republicans; but as England was saved by the traitor James, who necessitated the revolution of 1688, Johnson's treason in 1866 saved us. Democratic treason in 1876 may save us again. A Republican's treason would be doubly dangerous. With these views I demand of Grant that he lead us again to victory.
>
> Blaine and Morton are strong men, but they can not carry the nation. If Grant does not give us the use of his name, in my opinion, the Democrats will elect their President. That means the white South victorious, as I was ridiculed for anticipating in 1866; it means civil rights trampled under foot; the Confederate debt recognized and paid in part or in full; it means compensation for the slaves whom the war freed. Congress will discuss these issues for the next four years. The North, with a sensitive pocket, may rally and prevent the full success of these schemes, but the very discussion will carry down our bonds twenty per cent in every market. I know the objections to a "third term." I remember points of policy and single acts of the administration, acts to which I could neither give sympathy nor support, acts which were neither statesmanship nor those of an honest man; but the work of this era is to stereotype into statutes and inexorable customs the principles which carried our flag to the gulf; to blot from American civil life the distinction of race, to make our republic cease to be a sham and our citizens a herd of hypocrites, to practice what our fathers have disgusted the world by emptily professing; to make good the noble boast that our flag everywhere protects every citizen.
>
> I claim for General Grant that no man in public life has done more than he has to help on this time of decent consistency between profession and practice. I support the man who made peace in New Orleans rather than the committee which traded it away. The fate of the negro is still the problem of our politics. There is no public man whom I should feel perfectly safe in trusting it with. But compelled to choose, Ulysses Grant is, by all odds, my choice for the next President. If the superstition of two terms shuts him off from the race, I should witness, with profound anxiety, the success of any man who opposed the force bill.
>
> If New England were privileged to furnish the President no friend of the negro race and of a prompt national pacification would dream of suggesting any other name than that of General B. F. Butler.

W. B. Stevenson, new and second hand furniture dealer at 62 Camp street, is just the man to suit the times and demands of each customer. He keeps constantly on hand a varied and excellent assortment of furniture at prices marked at low figures. Give him a call.

Our readers should not forget the *Fete Champetre* at the Orange Grove of the Pickwick and Americus Clubs to-day. A good time is certain to be had.

A grand excursion to Bay St. Louis, under the auspices of the Union Sons Relief Association, is announced to take place on Monday, the 19th proximo. All associations of the city and the public generally are invited to participate. A good time generally is expected and sure to be had; for, under the presidency of the *genial* Henry Clay and supervised by our social and whole souled *friend* F. K. Hyde, who is the Secretary of the Association, *the large number of pleasure seekers who go may be assured of a happy occasion.* Orations will be delivered by eminent gentlemen on this, the anniversary of the Association, and the amusements promised will undoubtedly be equal to the entertainment designed. Tickets for the trip $1, children 50 cents.

## PERSONS AND THINGS.

Senator Pinchback and family will spend the summer at Hot Springs, Arkansas. The Senator leaving the city last Saturday for that now famous South-western watering place.

An appointment in everywise desirable to the community and Republicans of the Third Ward is that of James W. Quinn, Esq., as Assistant Judge for the First Municipal Police Court.

Col. Jas. Lewis wears with modesty the honors of his responsible but non-lucrative office of Jury Commissioner.

A pleasure enhanced by our personal knowledge of the many excellences of the man is the following information from the *American Citizen:*

Mr. D. A. Straker's friends in Kentucky will be gratified to learn that he has been appointed to an important office; that of Supervisor of Customs for South Carolina. Mr. Straker is a young man and a lawyer of ability; has filled several important clerkships in Washington with credit to himself and honor to his friends, and now enters upon a field of labor where his executive ability, manly deportment and past experience will enable him to rise above whatever prejudice may exist against his race and color.

Writing of the memorial exercises of Arlington on Decoration Day, "Ish," the excellent Washington correspondent of the *American Citizen*, says:

"Dr. Newman, of the M. E. Metropolitan Church in this city, was the substitute orator in place of one chosen from Chicago, but who fell sick. His address was all the better for being impromptu—a mind of such rare culture; a man of his scholarly ability, shines always with conspicuous luster. While the orator spoke eloquently of the service rendered the country for the preservation of its liberty, and the conservation of its moral strength among the nations, we remembered the sable warriors who shrunk not from the contest, and sealed their fidelity with their lives. Having fought side by side with their fairer comrades, why should they be separated in death? We traveled over a mile of ground to see the spot where the colored soldiers were lain in isolation, and found not a single flower strewn to decorate their graves. There they lay, alike forgotten and unknown. It is to be hoped that the friends of Liberty and Union—the Union they fought for and did sustain, will not allow this blotch upon its fair escutcheon to remain another year. We have been told that Mr. F. G. Barbadoes lead a movement and petitioned Secretary Rawlins to disinter the remains of these neglected colored soldiers, and place them in the same locality with those who, every year are paid the honor of decoration and martial service. It was promised, but remains unfulfilled. One more effort by such energetic and race-loving men as Mr. Barbadoes and others, and influential ones like Messrs, Douglass and Langston, will remove the disgrace and do honor to our gallant colored heroes."

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The $47,000 stolen from U. S. Treasury not yet traced. Secretary Bristow gave a personal examination to the cash room of the Treasury and directed that hereafter all visitors be not admitted to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Treasury vaults or other rooms in the building in which money is kept and handled.

Postmaster General Jewell's apprehension of straw bidders on various mail routes directs that after the 1st of July next all important routes shall be published in the papers and contracts let to bidders by public competition until all others besides old contractors shall have had an opportunity to offer to do it.

VICKSBURG, June 7.—Crosby the colored sheriff shot in the head while drinking with A. Gilmer a white man, and deputy sheriff and tax collector. The ball entered the left eye and lodged in the back part of the head. A probing of four inches failed to discover the ball. Crosby has made affidavit against Gilmer who is announced as ready to give himself up. Crosby's injuries doubtless mortal.

GALVESTON, June 7.—The civil rights case on trial before the United States District Court here, in which Henry Greenwall, manager of the Tremont Opera House, was defendant, was decided this morning by the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty. Greenwall was fined $500. The case was brought because Greenwall refused two colored women seats in the parquette of the opera house, of which he is manager.

In the Galveston News of Saturday morning last appeared an editorial criticism of the constructions and ruling of Judge Morrill of the United States District Court in the civil rights suit above alluded to. The article was moderate in its expressions, being entirely shorn of personalities, and was a simple reflex of the extent the editor deemed the length to which the civil rights bill was intended to apply, together with a review of the decisions of Justice Bradley in the Grant parish case and the Slaughter-House case before the Supreme Court of the United States.

This morning in the United States Court here, Judge Morrill took up the article that appeared in the News and commented upon it in severe terms, as an attempt to throw the court into ridicule and to inform the judge of the court that his decisions were to be disregarded. Having analyzed the article, Judge Morrill remarked that he could not suffer Congress and the United States Court to go into contempt by remaining silent, and therefore instructed the clerk to issue an order for the U. S. Marshal to summon the proprietors and publishers of the Galveston News to appear to-morrow morning and show cause why such an article should appear.

There is the greatest excitement prevailing here regarding this action of Judge Morrill, and the result to-morrow morning is anxiously looked for. The prevailing opinion among lawyers is that no such parallel case as this has occurred since the days of the alien and sedition acts.

VICKSBURG, June 8.—Crosby, the colored Sheriff shot yesterday, in a critical condition. Gilmer, the Deputy Sheriff arrested for the shooting, examined and released by Justice of the Peace.

GALVESTON, June 9.—The following is the conclusion of Judge Morrill's opinion in the contempt case to-day: "As no act is criminal whose intent is not such, therefore, unless the intent in this was the obstruction of justice on the part of the publishers, the laws of the United States were not thereby violated. The publishers have unrestricted liberty to apply any epithets to the Judge of this Court without being in contempt for so doing, and no further of other proceedings connected herewith will be had in this Court."

AMOS MORRILL, District Judge.

STAUB, of Goldthwaite's Book Store, 69 Canal street, says he knows how to keep a news-stand; and in proof of that fact throws the gauntlet to all his competitors as a challenge of his excellence in having the latest, most compendious and at all times cheap news of the day. Call at his stand.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Says the New York *Graphic*:

It is Louisiana in New Hampshire, and the Democrats are pinching the toes of the American eagle till he begins to scream. Governor Weston shows that he knows how to fix things as well as Governor Kellogg, and, having ousted the Republican Senators and put the Democrats in their places, he seems to be plotting the capture of the House, and thus insuring his own re-election. It is all very nice for Governor Weston & Co., but how about the other party and the bird of freedom? And where are those magnificent essays on home rule and honest government which the Democratic papers printed in double leads last winter? And why not bring out the old eagle with head down under the foot of a Democratic Governor.

Says the Washington *National Republican*;

WHEN "the Honorable" Jefferson Davis visited Texas lately, on the occasion of the State Fair, he was greeted by the Democratic Governor of that State as follows:

"I come to tender him the hospitalities of Texas, in the name and in behalf of the people of Texas. Many of you have never seen him before. Regard him; he stands before you, and you can realize what kind of a man it was that rode upon the whirlwind and directed the storm. I come here to welcome the soldier, the statesman, the patriot and the Christian gentlemen, Jefferson Davis, to Texas. [Cheers.]"

Here we have it again! Patriotism in the eyes of Southern Democrats finds its appropriate embodiment in the person of the ex-President of the Confederacy. There is loyal reconstruction for you, with a vengeance!

Though inflated with the idea of Democratic or pro-Confederate success, the Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* counsels its friends to go slow and not "holler" until out of the Republican control. It thus speaks:

If we commence talking of impeaching Grant, as a paper of this city has already done, or of reducing the representation of the New England States to one Senator apiece, as another paper has done, or demanding that the Confederate war debt shall be paid, as another ardent editor suggested—if these things are talked about, the people of the North will see to it that a quietus is at once put upon the discussion. * * * The truth is, the Democratic party for the next two years should run a *"waiting race."* It should be cautious, prudent and moderate. Let the people COMPLETE THE REVOLUTION BEFORE WE ISSUE ANY STARTLING EDICTS. *Don't let us betray any unseemly haste to snatch the sceptre that a con public seems about to offer.*

A. Simon, newsdealer opposite the State House, old St. Louis Hotel, keeps constantly on hand all the current French and English literature of the day. The public are invited to inspect his stand.

## A CARD.

FOURTH DISTRICT, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, June 7, 1875.

To Mr. James Lewis, President of the Parish Executive Committee, and those members of the Committee who have seen fit in the proceedings of Saturday evening, as published in Sunday's Republican, to elect us as officers of the Tenth Ward Central Republican Club without our knowledge or consent:

While highly appreciating the *wisdom, integrity* and *motive* of your honorable body as well as the honor conferred upon us, it is with deep regret that we must decline to accept the election. The Republicans of the Tenth Ward can not relinquish the right of electing their own officers. Again permit us to thank you.

ALBERT MONDAY, 49 Freret street;
GEORGE JOHNSON, 48 Freret street;
EDMOND FLOOD, Philip and Rousseau sts;
THOS. SMITH, 34, Laurent street;
ALCIDE PACTE, 375 Philip street.

At the election held on Friday, June 4, 1875, for completing the election of officers of the Tenth Ward, in accordance with the call of the President, held at the Hall of the Central Club, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term, ending December 31, 1876:

First Vice President, H. J. Bell.
Second Vice President, Edmond Flood.
Third Vice President, Hry. Johnson.
Fourth Vice President, Thos. Ingraham.
Recording Secretary, L. N. Posthiel.
Assistant Secretary, Sam. Dalton.
Corresponding Secretary, Squire Grayson.
Treasurer, Thos. Sayers.
Sergeant-at-arms, Thos. Smith.
Assistant Sergeants-at-arms, Albert Monday, Alexander Carter.
Grand Marshal, Victor Fournier.
Delegate to Parish Committee, J. V Labostrie.


*W. B. STEVENSON,*
DEALER IN
New and Second Hand
FURNITURE,
SALE ROOMS:
No. 62 Camp Street,
*Next to Picayune Office.*
Auctions Three Times a Week.
Private Sales on Commission.
*CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PICTURES, FRAMES, ETC.*
The best storage at the very lowest figure. je12 1m

The Citizens' Savings Bank,
(A bank for small savings),
GRUNEWALD HALL,
pays interest from date of deposit; pays deposits without notice, and conducts its business on liberal principles.
J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. jan23 1y

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,
—DEALER IN—
JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE,
No. 95 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.
June 6, 1874.


## COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE, FRIDAY EVENING, June 11, 1875.

COTTON—American standard of classification:

| | General quotation. | Ex. quot. |
|---|---|---|
| Inferior | — @ — | — |
| Low Ordinary | — @ — | — |
| Ordinary | 12⅝@12⅞ | 12¾ |
| Strict Ordinary | 13⅛@13¼ | — |
| Good Ordinary | 13⅜@13⅝ | 13½ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 13¾@14⅛ | — |
| Low Middling | 14⅜@14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| Strict Low Middling | 14⅝@14⅞ | — |
| Middling | 14⅞@15⅛ | 15 |
| Strict Middling | 15⅜@15¾ | — |
| Good Middling | 15⅝@15¾ | 16 |
| Middling Fair | 16½@16¾ | 15⅜ |
| Fair | —@— | — |

COTTON STATEMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1874 | | 15,953 |
| Arrived since last statement | 207 | |
| Arrived previously | 1,139,374 | 1,139,580 |
| | | 1,155,533 |
| Cleared to-day | none | |
| Cleared previously | 1,100,135 | 1,100,135 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared | | 55,398 |
| Stock on hand same time last year | | 63,636 |

FREIGHTS—We quote as follows:

By steam Cotton to Liverpool —@½d; to Boston ¾c.; to Providence and Fall River, 13-16d; to New York ⅝c; to Philadelphia, ¾c.

Bysail—Cotton to Liverprol, —@½d; to Havre 1c; to Genoa, 1¼c; to Boston, 9-16c.

SUGAR—7¾@8c for common, 8⅛@8¼c for fair, 8⅝c for good fair, 8⅜@8⅝c for fully fair, 9c for prime, 9¼c for strictly prime, —@9½c for seconds, 9½@9¾c for yellow clarifed, 10@10½c for off white clarified, and 10½c for prime white clarified.

MOLASSES—We quote nominally at 40@45c for common; 50@55c for fair; 58@60c for prime; 60@62c for strictly prime, and 65@70c for choice.

FLOUR—Superfine at $5@—, double extra $5 50, treble extra $5 57@6, choice extra $5 75@7, single extra $5 25, low treble extra $6, choice treble extra $6 50, choice and family extra $6 75@7 25 ℔ bbl.

PORK—Mess $—@22 50 ℔ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $22.25@22 50 for original, and $22 for repacked.

PIG PORK—Is selling in lots at $11 and jobbing at $11 50 ℔ half bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—9¾c for shoulders, 13⅜c for clear rib sides, and 13¾c for clear sides ℔ lb.

BACON—Shoulders are held at 9¾c, clear rib sides 13⅜c, and clear sides 13¾c ℔ lb.

LARD—Tierce refined is quoted at 14¾, keg 15½c.

CORN IN SACKS—Yellow mixed 87c, yellow 90c, white mixed 89c, white 92c ℔ bushel.

OATS—78c ℔ bushel.

BRAN—$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY—Prime $23; choice $26 ℔ ton.

CORN MEAL—$4 50 ℔ bbl.

COW PEAS—$1 25 ℔ bushel for mixed and $1 35 for clay.

WHISKY—Louisiana rectified is quoted at $1 10@1 20, and Western at $1 15@1 20 ℔ gallon.

HAMS—Choice 13½@13½c ℔ lb.

WHEAT IN BULK—95@98c ℔ bushel.

BREAKFAST BACON—13c ℔ lb.

BAGGING—14c in round lots for domestic jute and hemp. Domestic jute and hemp is retailing at 14@14½c, India 10c ℔ yard.

STARCH—Is quoted at 4½c ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—We quote as follows; Inferior 9@9½c; medium 10@10½c; fine 11@12c; low leaf 12@12½c; medium 13½@14c; good 15@16½c; fine 17½@18½, and selections 21@22c.


TO THE PUBLIC.
KEEP COOL.
In consequence of the dull times a further reduction of prices at the
CHINA PALACE.
Plunge Baths, Sponge Baths, Hip Baths, Child's Baths, and Foot Baths will be sold at astonishingly low prices.
Water Coolers $1 75, Silver Plated Water Pitchers $5, new styles Table Mats $1, English Stone China Chamber Sets $3 75, Decorated China Spittoons only $1
AT NAVRA & OFFNER'S
China Palace,
129.......Canal Street.......129
jn5 3m Touro Buildings.

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SAVINGS AND GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Special attention to SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, SIX PER CENT ALLOWED, payable semi-annually.
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THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
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jan30

JOHN W. MADDEN,
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73 Camp Street,
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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY
SPLENDID SCHEME—
ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS
LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.
CAPITAL PRIZE..........$20,000.
*Louisiana State Lottery Company,*
(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)
CLASS H.
To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, June 12, 1875.
SCHEME.
10,000 Tickets.........Tickets only $10.
HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGETHS IN PROPORTION.
1 prize of........$10,000 is..........$10,000
1 prize of........10,000 is..........10,000
1 prize of........10,000 is..........10,000
30 prizes of........500 are..........15,000
200 prizes of........100 are..........20,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are..........$1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are..........1,800
9 approximations of $500 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are..........1,800
270 Prizes, amounting to..........$70,400
EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATIO PRIZES.
The 9 remaining units of the same ten numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $900. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.
PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.
Orders to be addressed to
*Louisiana State Lottery Company,*
Lock Box 692, P. O.,
New Orleans.
Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter. feb28 '74


## RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
(Great Jackson Route.)
Trains Depart and Arrive as follows: From Calliope street Depot.

DEPART.

Express..........7 a. m.
Mail..........6 p. m.

ARRIVE.

Express..........11:00 p. m.
Mail..........10:30 a. m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
E. D. FROST, General Manager.
oct10 1y

THE MOBILE LINE.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 1,
Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:
Express and Mail, daily..........8 a. m.
Coast Accommodation, Saturday only, at..........2:40 p.m.
Through Night Express, daily..........4:15 p.m.

ARRIVE.

Express and Mail, daily..........3:25 p m.
Coast accommodation, Monday only..........10:25 a. m.
Through Night Express, daily..........12 p m.

By this Line Pullman Palace Cars are run to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. B. ROBINSON, Acting Superintendent.
oct10 1y

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
LEAVE NEW ORLEANS, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, DAILY AT 4:15 P. M.
Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroads reaching St. Louis one hour in advance of all other routes.
Close connection is also made with Louisville line at Humboldt for Louisville, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket, and sleeping car berths inquire at the new Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 33 Camp street, New Orleans.
oct10 1y WM. BE DELL, Agent.


THOS. H. HANDY & Co.,
AGENTS FOR
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GENERAL IMPORTERS,
Nos. 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET
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G. CASANAVE,
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88.....BOURBON STREET.....88
NEW ORLEANS
Carriages furnished at the shortest notice.

J. T. NEWMAN, M.D.
*Physician and Surgeon,*
OFFICE—No. 21 Canal Street,
mar21 NEW ORLEANS.

TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSE-KEEPERS!
THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.
Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery, malarious fevers, and even epidemics, were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infesting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.
The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.
This invention is emphatically what it is claimed to be—AN ODORLESS EXCAVATING APPARATUS—devoid of all the disgusting features of the cart-and-bucket system. Its advantages are manifold, and it commends itself to the attention of landlords and tenants for the following reasons:
1. Sinks of private residences can be emptied in a space of time varying from ten to fifteen minutes.
2. IT CAN BE DONE BY DAY OR NIGHT, THUS THE NECESSITY OF THROWING OPEN PREMISES AT NIGHT, and exposing them to depredations, and causing the inmates to be awakened by the abominable smell and noise caused by the prevailing system of cleaning, is avoided.
3. The apparatus used is of such a character as not to attract attention, nor would the passer-by unless informed, have any idea as to what was being done.
4. THERE IS NO ODOR WHATEVER.—The sickening effluvia which arises under the old system is entirely obviated, and the gases consumed by a deodorizer.
The fact that the sanitary officers and boards of health of this, and nearly all other large cities, recommended its use declaring it to be cleanly, odorless, economical, practicable, and a preventive of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the invention possesses all the qualities claimed, and shows it to be worthy of adoption from sanitary motives alone.
This apparatus is used in this city by the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company, who are now ready to go into practical operation.
All orders left at the office of the Company, 153 Common street, or sent to Box 913 Post-office, will receive prompt attention, and at low prices. je12 6m

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—AT—
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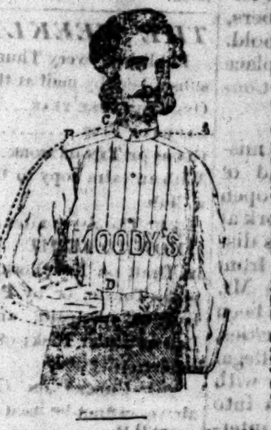
CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS
NEW ORLEANS.
SHIPPED C. O. D. EVERYWHERE


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Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods of every description equally cheap.
June 6, 1874.

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—OF—
PHILADELPHIA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 30, and continues until the end of December; the second session commences January 4th, 1875, and continues until the end of March; the third session commences April 1st, and continues until the end of June.
It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.
Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.
Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded; Free Tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided; Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.
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For Circular and additional particulars, address
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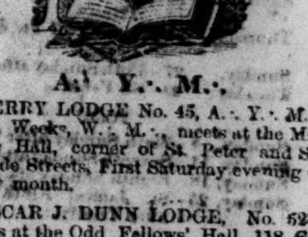
DEAN, 514 Pine Street,
June 6. Philadelphia, Pa.


## MASONIC.



A∴ Y∴ M∴

BERRY LODGE No. 45, A∴ Y∴ M∴ Wm. Weeks, W∴ M∴, meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening of every month.

OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 528, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 1336, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

St. LUKE LODGE No. 63, A∴ Y∴ M∴ Wm. Thompson, W∴ M∴ Meets Second Saturday of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

U. O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDEN LODGE No. 1, Wm. Thompson E∴ M∴ Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall First Friday evening of each month.

## DIRECTORY

Of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, working under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Committee of Management in America, by Authority of the Committee of Management in England.

AMOS LODGE, No. 1487, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

WM. THOMPSON LODGE, No. 1507, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE No. 1529, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 318 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month.

WM. THOMPSON, President.
ALONZO LEWIS, Secretary.

UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female—Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Bethel, on Camp street, Second Wednesday evening of each month.

H. BANKS, President.
WM. THOMPSON, Director.


ALCORN UNIVERSITY
This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river.
The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and healthful; and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree.
Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gentle undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude.
No discrimination is recognized by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class-distinction.
The ample endowment of the
UNIVERSITY
enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate:
Board, Washing, Bed-Room, Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance.
No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States.
A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges.
For further information, address
CHAS. THOMPSON, D. D., PRESIDENT.
Or ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodney, Miss., May 1874.

*Leeland University.*
The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.
The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.
Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.
Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such, a special course* of Instruction will be immediately provided.
For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.
Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.
After Oct. 30th, 1872, address,
REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M.,
New Orleans, La.
Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets, out towards Carrollton

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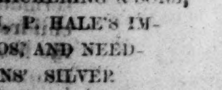
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## RELIGIOUS.

### CALENDAR.

JUNE.

Sunday, 13—Third Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 20—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Thursday, 24—Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
Sunday, 27—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Tuesday, 29—St. Peter.

JULY.

Sunday, 4—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 11—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 18—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 25—St. James; Ninth Sunday after Trinity.

In every sin there is a dark and almost infinite vista. It is like an opening into a mysterious cavern. Imagination dreads dangers and evils, serpents hidden in the cave, pestilential, poisonous atmosphere, concealed dungeons or pit falls. It is like the entrance into a dense wood, we hesitate whether we dread the attack of fierce beasts or cruel men, and yet men are so little afraid of entering into sin, though they know not what it leads to, fancying they can retrace their steps at any moment.—]Adolph Saphir.

Four Presbyterian assemblies are holding simultaneous sessions—the Northern at Cleveland, Ohio; the Southern at St. Louis, the Cumberland at Jefferson, Texas; and the United Presbyterian at Wooster, Ohio. The Northern and Southern Assemblies have approved of the decisions of their Conference committees, which met in Baltimore in January last. At that meeting the Southern committee demanded more apologetic concessions, as a condition precedent to the restoration of fraternity, than the members of the Northern committee were willing to make. The Southern Assembly was visited by a delegate from the Cumberland Presbyterians, who had a very friendly reception. In the Cleveland Assembly strong resolutions have been offered denouncing the Roman Catholic opposition to the common-school system. They have been referred to a special committee.

The revival, which has been going on in the Baptist Church for the past four weeks, under the auspices of Rev. David Young, assisted by Rev. Meekins, succeeded in bringing into that church last Sunday twenty-four new members, and we are informed that many more will be baptised to morrow. Reports of the revival being spread throughout the country, hundreds, from all parts of the parish, and many from Natchez were present to witness the ceremony and near, as we can guess, over two thousand people were present. Before the baptism, Rev. Mr. Young made a few remarks, in defense of the mode which was about to be administered, and quoted from Matthew and other apostles, his authority. After his remarks, Rev. Thos. Meekins went down into the water and administered the rite of baptism, and when the converts came out, they received the right hand of fellowship from the older members, which was beautiful to behold. Surely a new era has taken place in our parish. So mote it be. *Concordia Eagle.*

The Rev. Mr. Shauffler, the missionary of the American Board of Austria, is meeting with an open and bitter opposition in his work at Brunn. The literature he has distributed has been taken away from the people and burned, while Mr. Shauffler and his wife have been summoned before the authorities, charged by the priests with illegal distribution of literature, and with enticing children and minors into their meetings. Having been interdicted from holding any meeting, public or private, Mr. Shauffler has appealed to the Governor of Moravia, and the answer is not yet come.

In reply to a recent anti-Papal manifesto of Karl Blind, Garibaldi writes; "I believe there is not in all the world a country less Catholic than Italy. Government and the upper classes affect a devotion which they do not feel. As to the masses of the people, they neithe do believe in Catholicism; and in the Popish churches one only sees bigoted old women."

Osaka, Japan, is said to be the most religious city in the world, because it has 2,918 places of worship. The prevalent creeds are the Buddhist and Sintoo. There are 330,000 inhabitants in Osaka.

The Rev. Newman Hall has commenced the practice of preaching a sermon every Sunday morning to children. His text is taken from the first lesson which occurs in the course of the liturgical service in use in Surrey chapel. A specimen sermon of this course is described as occupying about twelve minutes in delivery, and as equally calculated to win the attention of the young and the interest of the old.

The clerical famine, which has prevailed for some time in Prussia, has extended to Austria. Bishop Zwerger, of Seckau, lately announced in a sermon that in Syria alone, sixty cures were vacant from want of clergy to fill them.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

### LETTERS.

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

### BOOKS.

Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight. .2 cts.
Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .2 cts.

The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces, Books to 4 pounds.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Offices from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dailies | 35 cts. | per qr. |
| Weeklies | 5 | " " |
| Monthlies (not over 4 oz) | 3 | " " |
| Quarterlies | 1 | " " |

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

### MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 2 cents. The weight of packages is limited to twelve ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

### MONEY ORDERS.

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:

On $10 or less, 5 cents; over $10, and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20, and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

No order issued for more than $50.

### POST ITEMS.

It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Letters may be registered at any Post Office.

Money Orders can be obtained only at designated Money Order Offices.

The system and care with which registered letters are transmitted and delivered, render them very safe for sending moderate sums of money.

Internal Revenue Stamps cannot be used to pay postage.

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POSTAGE FREE TO THE SUBSCRIBER. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, New York. feb27

### $5 to $20 per Day.

Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. feb27

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Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

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| ONE COPY, ONE YEAR | $2.00 |
| CLUBS OF FIVE | $1.75 each |
| CLUBS OF TEN OR MORE | 1.65 each |

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

☞ The above rates are free of postage.

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oct31 tf

### 1875.

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THREE EDITIONS

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily,

Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party the *INTER-OCEAN* was early pushed to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

**The Leading Republican Paper** IN THE NORTHWEST.

Not alone on its political character does the INTER-OCEAN rest its claims to popular favor. It aims at the highest excellence in all departments, and in this era of progressive journalism aspires to position among the best.

The INTER-OCEAN makes especial claim as

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Its columns are carefully guarded against objectionable matter, and every effort is made to render it a pleasant and profitable companion at the home fireside.

**The Commercial Department**

Is conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports such as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

**THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT**

Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

IN LITERATURE,
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

*A First-Class Newspaper!*

It is not excelled by any publication in the country.

The INTER-OCEAN is a

**NATIONAL NEWSPAPER,**

One that will be found interesting and useful to Americans in every part of the globe. While it especially represents the Great Interests of the Northwest it is National in its views and comprehensive in its news-gatherings. Firm in its political faith it is not bigoted and in all discussions aims to be candid, dignified, and above personal abuse.

The Inter-Ocean has the largest aggregate circulation of any newspaper published ie the Northwest. It is sent to more than 6,000 Postoffices, distributed in every State and Territory in the United States, in all the numerous Foreign States and countries.

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12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 19
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
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54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
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61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia street
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83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
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121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
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141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
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146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
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